

FILM SHOWS WORK OF GERMAN U-BOATS

Propaganda Pictures, Used to Bolster Morale at Home, Reach England.

SKIPPER WAS FRENCHMAN

Photographer "Shot" Sinking Vessels as They Were in Death Throes:

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from London Times Service.
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.
London, Oct. 21.—That the German Government realized the value of film propaganda during the war is shown by a remarkable series of pictures which have come into the possession of the authorities here by permission of the Admiralty. The film under the title, "The Exploits of a German Submarine," is about to be released for exhibition in all parts of the country.

Of the authenticity of the pictures there can be no question. The German naval department being anxious apparently that the public should have an opportunity of seeing how the U-boats were carrying on their operations against the allied merchantmen in the Mediterranean, placed the film operator on board the U-35 during what must have been the U-35 during what must have been one of its successful journeys.

The boat was commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Armand De La Periere from 1915 to 1918. In twenty-six days in August, 1918, he claimed to have sunk 93,000 tons of shipping, and it is believed that altogether he was responsible for the sinking of 300 ships with a total tonnage of \$10,000.

Lieutenant-Commander Periere was the son of a French officer captured during the Franco-Prussian war. At the end of the war he remained in Germany, became a naturalized citizen and married a German woman.

The cruise in which the pictorial record was secured was made in April, 1917, when submarine activity was at its height.

Periere's methods are clearly indicated. He was obviously a great believer in gunnery at a distance of 6,000 yards, not approaching nearer until the crew had abandoned the ship attacked. He would then fire three shots into the ship, one forward and one aft. The film shows the efficacy of his methods. Almost before one realizes the fact the vessel has begun to settle down, and in a few moments there is nothing to be seen but swirling sea.

Attacks on seven ships are shown—the Park Gate, Marlborough, St. George, Stronboli, India, Corfu and Miss Morris, a schooner—and every one of them went to the bottom.

Never before probably have moving pictures been obtained of the loss of a ship at such close quarters, and they should contain much valuable information. That the pictures were intended for home consumption is obvious. The bright side from the German point of view is always uppermost. One would gather that the lot of the crew was indeed a happy one. They are seen bathing on the deck and swimming in the Mediterranean.

The operator evidently knew his business well. As the ships go to bottom of the sea the commander of the submarine produces a copy of Lloyd's Register and carefully details from it the name of the boat he has sunk and puts against it the date of his achievement.

REVOLT PLANNED IN ALSACE.

Socialists Are Implicated in Strasbourg Conspiracy.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Plans for a revolt in Alsace to take place November 9 has been discovered at Strasbourg, according to the Echo de Paris. The alleged conspirator, an engineer named Koessler, has been arrested, with two accomplices, and it is said that a leader of a Socialist union, a former Alsacean Deputy and a French Socialist are believed to be implicated.

A search revealed propaganda pamphlets and a fund of 35,000 marks. The revolt was to be on the day that a Communist uprising in Germany is said to be scheduled.

"TIGER" PREPARES CAMPAIGN.

Premier to Open With Speech in Strasbourg Sunday.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Premier Clemenceau will open the political campaign with a speech at Strasbourg on Sunday, in which he will outline his political programme.

While the Premier himself is not a candidate, reports from all the provinces say that candidates for Parliament who are known to be Clemenceau adherents are generally displaying the greatest strength.

BRITAIN WILL AID FARMERS.

Lloyd George Promises Protection to Tenants, With Guarantees.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Addressing a meeting of agriculturists here today Premier Lloyd George urged the imperative necessity of fostering agriculture, the country's greatest industry. He declared the Government's purpose was to secure the farmer against the purchase of his farm over his head or an attempt to increase the rent unless the land were sold for public purposes or cultivation is neglected.

The first condition of a settled policy, said the Prime Minister, was security for the cultivator against ruin through violent fluctuations of foreign agriculture, and it was essential that a guarantee should be given.

THIEVES TAKE MOTOR HEARSE.

London Suffers From Epidemic of Automobile Losses.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.
London, Oct. 21.—London has been suffering from a plague of automobile thieves. In the last month no car has been safe. The thieves have now taken a ghastly turn of mind. They broke into an undertaker's garage and stole his six tanned, black shrouded motor hearse.

The thieves have not yet been caught and the unfortunate undertaker, with a dozen funerals booked, is offering \$250 reward.

Home Feels Earthquake Shock.

Rome, Oct. 21.—An earthquake shock of a rather violent character was felt today from a southeasterly direction. It lasted six seconds.

11,500 MILE FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA BEGUN

Start From London Is Made on Longest Trip Yet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.
LONDON, Oct. 21.—A flight of 11,500 miles, from London to Australia, was begun this morning by Capt. G. C. Matthews. It constitutes the most vigorous test of physical and mechanical endurance ever inaugurated. The last lap of the course, from Bandung, Java, to Port Darwin, north Australia, coming after 10,000 miles of flying, is comparable in severity with the flight across the Atlantic.

Every possible assistance has been given by the Air Ministry toward lessening the risk to the competitors. It has been arranged to supply fuel wherever possible at landing places, along with a survey of various routes, between Calcutta and Australia. Many investigations in meteorology, navigation, wireless and cable communication were carried out as factors essential to the success of the undertaking.

The first part of the flight passes over France, Italy and Malta to the north coast of Africa, then to Aboukir, Egypt. The route then follows the one explored by General Allenby by way of Damascus, Bagdad, Persia and Baluchistan to Karachi. Landing grounds are available and generally good and landing on the desert is practicable in an emergency.

The men who waded a cheerful good-bye at the Hounslow airfield this morning might conceivably be made prisoners within the next few days by hostile tribes in the desert lands over which they must fly. If they land they must be prepared to protect themselves and their craft.

At Calcutta the aviators will be able to land in the race course, but after leaving there they will have to make their own arrangements for fuel and repairs. There is one landing ground at Akay, 280 miles from Calcutta, and another about 500 miles further on, at Rangoon. Then comes a long stretch of 1,300 miles to Singapore and from there the fliers must jump to Bandung. Between that point and Port Darwin the fliers must cross 500 miles of sea.

NEW TURK CABINET CALLED PRO-GERMAN

Wants to Exterminate Christians, Reports Declare.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Reports reaching French political circles hold that the new Turkish Cabinet, which was formed October 5 under Gen. Ali Riza Pasha and which is making as pro-German, is in reality composed of Germanophile Young Turks. The Cabinet, it is declared in these reports, is resolved to oppose by all possible means the plans of the peace conference and to continue the extermination of Christians in Turkey.

A crisis is expected to develop soon between the Sultan and his long-time enemy, the Young Turks, and the latter party, which, it is reported, contemplates replacing the Sultan by Prince Mehmed Selim, eldest son of the late Sultan, is said to have been informed by the German Foreign Office from the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs regarding daily murders of villages in the interior, Christians being the victims.

GOLTZ SAYS BALTIC IS INFECTED BY REDS

Bernmont Fighting Bolshevism, as Is Denikine, He Adds.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Oct. 20 (delayed).—Gen. von der Goltz, late commander of the German troops in the Baltic provinces, stated in an interview in the Bueren Zeitung that he favored the undertaking of Col. Bernmont because the Baltic States were strongly infected with bolshevism, which was likely to spread through East Prussia if the Government did not cut off its supply.

Gen. von der Goltz, who left Col. Bernmont Wednesday last week, said that half of the German troops had then left Germany, but that the other half of the German troops, who were German citizens and became Russian.

The General asserted that the objects of the Russian Government were similar to those of Gen. Denikine, aiming at the formation of a federated State in Russia, excluding Finland and Poland.

CAILLAUX TRIAL TO-MORROW.

French Senate May Pass It Until After Elections.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Joseph Caillaux, the French politician, accused of intelligence with the enemy, will appear before the French Senate, constituted as a high court, on Thursday for trial, but it is possible the actual trial may be deferred until after the elections, owing to the desires of many Senators.

The alignment of Senators for and against immediate trial seems to be based on geographical and political grounds, so that Senators in certain departments would be able to use a condemnation of Caillaux as an argument for their reelection, while in other districts it would be used as a weapon against them.

BRITAIN EXTENDS BONUSES.

War Wage Will Continue Until September 30, 1920.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette announces that the Government has decided to extend the wage regulation act until September 30, 1920, insuring a continuance of the war bonuses until that time.

The extension is conditional on amendments clearly defining the arbitration courts' work in adjusting wages to the cost of living, and also the protection of industries from strikes, while the new demands will be considered and guaranteed at the highest level.

The Laborites oppose some of the amendments.

GO AFTER THAT SKIN TROUBLE WITH POSLAM

If any unsightly eruption is showing on your skin decide right now that you have tolerated it long enough. Take prompt steps toward its removal by the use of a little Poslam.

Poslam, the concentrated healing remedy, is made to render quick and dependable help to every man, woman and child who suffers from pimples, eczema, rash, redness, itching and other greivous skin troubles, and once it soothes, cools and comforts. Makes the work of healing eczema unusually short and pleasant.

Sold everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 243 West 47th St., New York City—Adv.

RED CROSS TELLS OF WORK IN U. S. ARMY

Twenty-four Hospitals and 12 Convalescent Homes Operated in France.

130 CANTEENS OPENED

15,376,324 Men Served With 6,153,595 Meals and 12,701,850 Drinks.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The War Council of the American Red Cross made today its report to the American people of the work done with the American army.

Twenty-four military hospitals, twelve convalescent homes, eight infirmaries and thirteen dispensaries were operated by the Red Cross in France to assist the medical service of the United States Army.

Most of these hospitals were conducted for sick and wounded American soldiers, but French and other allied troops were also admitted. One hospital was operated for the American navy, one for Czechoslovak troops, and one for army auxiliary personnel, such as the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and the Red Cross, and one for neighboring civilian personnel whose health had become a menace to American soldiers.

Emergencies had to be met. A complete 1,000 bed hospital was made ready in forty-eight hours. Requests for everything from surgical supplies to portable laundries had to be carried out.

An aspect of the standard of effectiveness of the organization was presented briefly in the report: "A request for 15,000 articles of various kinds, including medical supplies, food and comforts, required for immediate use on the American front was received in Paris at 4 P. M. The goods were assembled from three warehouses and delivered at the front at midnight.

On one day, at the start of the St. Mihiel offensive, fifteen carloads of surgical dressings were shipped to the American front.

Red Cross convalescent homes cared for 12,691 American soldiers who no longer required active hospital care but were not yet recovered from sickness or wounds.

During the period covered by the report 52,309 cases were treated in the infirmaries and 128,736 by the dispensaries. Emergency depots of hospital supplies were always held by the Red Cross in the rear of the front lines. A new and improved anaesthetic, valuable in cases where patients were too weak to take ether, was supplied the army entirely by the Red Cross.

Possibly the best known and most appreciated work done by the Red Cross and remembered by every member of the A. E. F., whether he fought the war in the S. O. S. or on any part of the front from the Vosges to the Somme, was that done by the Red Cross for the wounded.

However, the report merely states that for twenty months ended February 28, 1919, 130 canteens were operated, 15,376,324 men served, 6,153,595 meals provided and 12,701,850 drinks furnished. The chocolate, cigarettes, hot drinks and what not handed out free to troops under fire or sitting in their tin hats on a muddy road coming out are summed up like this:

"There were twenty-two of these canteens and six outposts, through which 5,788,110 hot drinks were given away."

Seventy-five canteens on the railroad lines connecting French cities with the front added to the comfort of the American and allied troops in transit.

Financial troubles of the soldiers, gifts for the soldiers and a home communication service were taken care of by the Red Cross. Seventy thousand graves were photographed. Prisoners were aided with food and clothing.

More than a million Americans passed through Great Britain. There the Red Cross had thirteen hospitals and 6,000 patients were treated in its institutions out of the 48,000 American patients who were in hospitals in Great Britain.

The Red Cross in Great Britain cared for shipwrecked persons. The epidemic of influenza was combated.

Italy and Switzerland received the attention of the Red Cross. Four hospitals were operated for Americans in Italy. In Switzerland most of the work was to aid American soldiers in German prison camps. Food and clothing were distributed to 2,600 American and 3,400 Italian prisoners repatriated through Switzerland.

GERMANS PLAN BIG COLONY IN MEXICO

Thousands of Emigrants to Settle on Irrigated Land.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (delayed).—Concrete evidence of German colonization plans for Mexico was revealed here today with the announcement of an enterprise for the irrigation of 200,000 hectares of land in the Fuerte River Valley, in the State of Sinaloa, where thousands of German emigrants are expected to buy small parcels of land on a twenty year payment plan.

The corporation is being floated by Jose Meakney, a Mexico city capitalist, with the support of Gen. Ramon Turbe, Governor of Sinaloa. It is proposed to construct a dam at Saint Blas, securing from the Government a concession for the use of enough water from the Fuerte River for the proposed colony. The land is declared to be extremely fertile and the plan is being backed by German banks here.

Until a few months ago the water concession for the Fuerte Valley was held by the United Sugar Companies of Los Mochis, Sinaloa, headed by Benjamin F. Johnson of Chicago, Ill. The concession of the sugar companies, granted twenty years ago, was for the use of 75 per cent. of the river's flow, but it is declared to have been decreased to cubic meters a second. Promoters of the present irrigation project declare the old concession was reduced because of the opposition of many landholders along the Fuerte River to the companies controlling 75 per cent. of the water while only owning 5 per cent. of land in that region which could be irrigated.

FRENCH AMNESTY IS BROAD.

Violators of Press Censorship Are Included.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The general amnesty law, passed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies before dissolution, will afford relief not only to practically all soldier offenders against laws during the war, but will relieve from punishment newspaper publishers guilty of violating the censorship. Merchants sentenced for illicit speculation and civilians guilty of intelligence with the enemy are not included in the amnesty.

Among the military offences for which sentence will be suspended are sleeping while on sentry duty, abandonment of post except in the face of the enemy, insubordination except when on the firing line, assault upon a superior officer, illegal wearing of decorations and use of forged passes and furloughs. Pardon will be refused to traitors, deserters before the enemy and those who deserted to foreign countries.

FRENCH TO FEED RHINELAND.

Gen. Fayolle Promises to Aid the Germans.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Gen. Fayolle, commanding the troops of occupation, has received the German officials in Spire, Bavaria, Palatinate, and informed them that the French High Command would endeavor to improve the food supply of the Palatinate and maintain order and loyal relations between the population and the French troops.

Gen. Fayolle said that order had generally been observed in the Palatinate since the armistice. Such troubles as had occurred had been caused by economic difficulties and the high cost of provisions.

U. S. STEAMSHIP BURNED.

Beechland, Wooden Cargo Carrier, Lost Off West Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Advices received here today from Dakar, West Africa, say that the American steamship Beechland had been burned to the water's edge.

The message made no mention as to the fate of the crew nor did it believe, however, that none of the ship's company was injured.

The Beechland was a wooden cargo vessel of 3,355 tons gross and was built this year.

Radio From Spain to U. S.

MARRIN, Oct. 20 (delayed).—Improvements are being made to the important Spanish radio-telegraphic station at Carabanchel, four miles from Madrid, with a view to increasing wireless communication with America if possible.

Interred Germans Leave France.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The first interned German civilians to be permitted to return to their native land left France yesterday, the party consisting of 370. On November 2 the remainder of the interned Germans, estimated to number about 5,000, will leave for Germany.

B. Altman & Co.

The Umbrella Department in deference to the present season's extraordinary vogue for brown, is displaying an interesting selection of

Brown Silk Umbrellas of the finest quality material and workmanship; especially featuring such smart shades as tete-de-negre, beaver, chocolat and souris.

The handles of these umbrellas are singularly attractive, among them being really beautiful pieces of craftsmanship in hand-carved wood and ivory, porcelain, bakelite and sterling silver.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS